



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

EGYPT.

Measures adopted by foreign governments with regard to arrivals from Egypt.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, November 26, 1903.]

CYPRUS.—November 24, 1903. Quarantine imposed on arrivals from Egypt has been reduced to forty-eight hours, with disinfection at Larnaka, from November 24.

GREECE—*Athens*.—November 20. Hereafter arrivals from Egypt shall be subject to quarantine of forty-eight hours.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE—*Pera*.—November 24. Observation for forty-eight hours against Alexandria is discontinued and replaced by inspection, disinfection, and destruction of rats in a period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours.

ROUMANIA.—October 31. Quarantine against arrivals from Port Said. The ports of Constanza and Mangalia are open to these arrivals, and importation of merchandise is authorized.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, December 3, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period from the 14th to the 20th of November no fresh cases of plague were recorded.

British India.—During the week ended November 10 there were registered in the city of Bombay 58 fresh cases of plague and 56 deaths; 7 cases and 6 deaths in Karachi; 38 cases and 37 deaths in Broach, and 513 cases (446 deaths) in Bhavnagar.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 35 of November 16, regarding cholera in Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, there have been registered 116 new cases of cholera (with 114 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended November 14 was lower than it had been for the past six weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.7 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.9 in the foregoing week, and was thus not much higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 13.4. Only one-fourth of the large German cities could show during the period in question more favorable conditions than Berlin, among these being Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hanover, Leipzig, Dresden, and Schöneberg (with the minimum of 7.8). The mortality figures of the following cities were considerably higher than the Berlin rate, namely: Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Brunswick, Cologne, Königsberg, Charlottenburg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna, while the death rate

of the following cities was higher yet, viz: Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Aix, Düsseldorf, Breslau. The decrease in the number of deaths was distributed equally among children in the first year of life and the higher-age classes. The death rate among infants amounted to 3.7 per year and mille, half the rate of Munich and Nuremberg and considerably lower than the Leipzig and Hamburg figures. There was a noticeable abatement of acute diseases of the intestines, which caused, however, 32 deaths. On the other hand, there was an increase in the cases of acute disease of the respiratory organs, which caused 53 deaths. Furthermore, there were registered 78 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 36 deaths from cancer, 2 deaths from diphtheria, 7 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from influenza, and 18 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended November 21 was somewhat higher than that of the foregoing week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.5 per thousand of the population, this rate agreeing almost exactly with that of the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.4. Of the large German cities, during this week, two-thirds showed less favorable conditions than Berlin, the following towns among others having considerably higher death rates, viz: Charlottenburg (with 15.8), Nuremberg, Leipzig, Bremen, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Cologne, Munich, Königsberg, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had lower death rates than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort on the Main, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, and Schöneberg (with the minimum 8.3). The increase in the number of deaths was more noticeable among children in the first year of life than among the higher age classes. The infant mortality rate rose from 3.7 in the foregoing week to 4.2 per year and mille this week, this being only half the Munich rate, but higher than that of Hamburg. Both acute diseases of the respiratory organs and acute intestinal diseases showed an increase—the former causing 60, the latter 40, deaths. Furthermore, there were registered 68 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 27 deaths from cancer, 9 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 deaths from diphtheria, 4 deaths from measles, 3 deaths from influenza, and 16 persons died by violence.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Inspection of vessel.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Sprague reports, November 19, as follows:

During the week ended November 14, 1903, one ship left the port of Calcutta bound for the United States with a crew of 16 Europeans and 31 Lascars. The clothing and effects of the Lascars were disinfected by steam.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—State of public health in Italian cities.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, December 4, as follows: The publications of the office of hygiene and public health, Naples, give